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USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 30 OCTOBER-28 NOVEMBER 1953

[Underlined dates refer to days of publication. All temperatures are in degrees centigrade.]

1 November

On 31 October, temperatures dropped in the southwestern portion of the European USSR and rose in the northern portion. Noon temperatures were one degree above zero in Arkhangel'sk; zero in Odessa, Kishinev, Riga, and Petrozavodsk; 2 degrees below zero in Leningrad and Rostov on Don; 3 below in Kuybyshev, Tambov, Moscow, and Kirov; 4 below in Vologda, Saratov and Grozny; 5 below in Voronezh; 6 below in Nal'chik; and 7 below in Kursk.

On 30 October, precipitation fell only in the Urals and Caucasus. During the first 12 hours of 31 October, light snowfalls were recorded in the eastern portion of the Ukrainian SSR and the eastern regions of the Caucasus. Slightly cloudy, dry weather prevailed in most of the rest of the European USSR.

Lower temperatures increased in Western Siberia and spread to the east and into the Kazakh SSR. Noon temperatures dropped to 11 degrees below zero in Aktyubinsk, Akmolinsk, and Novosibirsk, 13 below in Omsk, and 15 below in Tobol'sk. During the night, temperatures dropped to 15-20 degrees below zero in Western Siberia. Snow fell in most areas of Western Siberia and the Kazakh SSR. Slightly cloudy weather with slight variations in temperature during a 24-hour period prevailed in Eastern Siberia. Temperatures were 1-3 degrees below zero during the day and 15-20 below during the night.

Dry weather prevailed in Central Asia. Temperatures rose to 13-18 degrees above zero during the day, but dropped to 2 degrees below zero during the night.

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On 1 and 2 November, slightly cloudy weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. On 2 November, noon temperatures rose to 2-4 degrees above zero in the southern portion of the Ukrainian SSR, the Northern Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region, but dropped to 2-4 degrees below during the night.

Overcast weather with snow in some localities prevailed in the Urals. Noon temperatures in most areas were about 2 degrees below zero. A snow cover with a depth of 5-10 centimeters has formed to the east of a line running from Ust'-Tsilma to Molotov, Ufa, and Chkalov. The ground was frozen in most areas of the eastern and central regions of the European USSR. On 1 November, it was frozen to a depth of 15-20 centimeters in some localities. The ground was frozen to a depth of 5-10 centimeters in Penzenskaya, Voronezhskaya, and Stalingradskaya oblasts.

Cold weather with snowfalls prevailed in Western Siberia and the Kazakh SSR. Noon temperatures were 8 degrees below zero in Omsk, 10 below in Barnaul and Krasnoyarsk, 12 below in Novosibirsk and 15 below in Akmolinsk. A snow cover has formed in all the area to the north of a line running from Aktyubinsk to Akmolinsk, Barnaul and Kemerovo. The depth of the snow cover in most areas was less than 10 centimeters but it was about 12-16 centimeters in Kokchetavskaya and Akmolinskaya oblasts.

Precipitation in the form of rain and snow fell in the mountain regions of Central Asia. Temperatures rose to 4 degrees above zero in Tashkent, 8 in Ashkhabad, and 12 in Stalinabad.

4 November

On 3 November, slightly below zero weather prevailed in the northern, northeastern, and central regions and in the Volga Region. Daytime temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Stalingrad; 3 below in Saratov, Vologda, and Kirov; 5 below in Moscow, Voronezh, and Arkhangel'sk; and 9 below in Ufa and Sverdlovsk. Daytime temperatures were above zero in the rest of the European USSR. Temperatures were 2 degrees above zero in Minsk; 3 in Kiev and Rostov on Don; 4 in Riga, L'vov, Dnepropetrovsk, and Simferopol'; 5 in Odessa; and 6 in Krasnodar. Temperatures everywhere dropped to 6-9 degrees below zero during the night.

Precipitation was recorded only in the foothill region of the Northern Caucasus.

Temperatures dropped considerably in Western Siberia.

Daytime temperatures in Central Asia were 11 degrees above zero in Stalinabad, 8 in Ashkhabad and 5 in Tashkent. Subzero temperatures were recorded during the night.

5 November

During the night of 4 November, subzero temperatures of 2-8 degrees below zero were recorded but, during the day, temperatures rose to 2-4 degrees above zero. Precipitation was recorded only in the foothill region of the Northern Caucasus. Slightly below zero temperatures prevailed in the northern and central regions during the day and night. Daytime temperatures were 3 degrees below zero in Arkhangel'sk, Gor'kiy, and Kursk and 5 below in Moscow. Temperatures dropped considerably in the Urals; a drop of 10 degrees was recorded in a 24-hour period.

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On 4 November, the temperature in Chkalov was 12 degrees below zero compared with 2 degrees above the day before. It was 13 degrees below zero in Ufa and 10 below in Sverdlovsk. Light snowfalls were recorded in Komi ASSR. Temperatures dropped in the Transcaucasus. Heavy rains fell in the Azerbaydzhan SSR and the western portion of the Georgian SSR.

Extreme subzero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia and the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR. During the night of 4 November, temperatures dropped to 29 degrees below zero in Omsk and 25 below in Novosibirsk. During the day, subzero temperatures abated somewhat. Temperatures were 20 degrees below zero in Omsk, 17 below in Aktyubinsk and Akmolinsk, and 13 below in Barnaul. Snow fell in Kustanayskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts and the northern portion of Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Daytime temperatures in Central Asia were 6 degrees above zero in Tashkent and 11 degrees above in Stalinabad.

6 November

[No weather reports were published on this date.]

7 November

On 6 November, dry weather with daytime temperatures of 2-4 degrees below zero prevailed in most of the European USSR. Very cold weather prevailed in Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 15 degrees below zero in Chkalov and 20 below in Ufa. During the night, temperatures in this area dropped to 25 degrees below zero, an extremely rare temperature for the beginning of November.

Comparatively warm weather, with daytime temperatures above 5 degrees above zero, prevailed in the Moldavian SSR, the Crimea, and the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR. Temperatures of 8-10 degrees above zero were recorded in Krasnodar and Simferopol'. The growth of grass in pastures is still continuing in these areas.

Cold weather prevailed in Western Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, and Central Asia. Noon temperatures in Tashkent and Stalinabad were below zero. Temperatures were 15 degrees below zero in Aktyubinsk and Semipalatinsk, 20 below in Novosibirsk and Barnaul, 25 below in Akmolinsk, and about 30 below in Omsk. A snow cover has formed in Western Siberia and the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR.

Rains and snowfalls were recorded in the Kirgiz and Tadzhik SSRs and the southeastern portion of the Kazakh SSR.

10 November

Rising temperatures accompanied by strong winds prevailed in the northern and northwestern portions of the European USSR.

Temperatures dropped considerably in the Ukrainian SSR east of the Dnepr, Rostovskaya Oblast, and the northern portion of the Caspian Sea. During the night, temperatures dropped to 10 degrees below zero in Dnepropetrovsk and Stalino, 12 below in Rostov on Don, and 18 below in Gur'yev. Similar subzero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, and Central Asia.

Extreme subzero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, and Central Asia.

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On 10 November, rising temperatures which began the day before in the northeastern regions spread throughout most of the European USSR. At 1300 hours, above-zero temperatures prevailed everywhere except in the Urals. Temperatures rose above 5 degrees above zero in Leningrad, Riga, and L'vov, to 7 in Odessa and Rostov on Don, 8 in Krasnodar, and 14 in Simferopol'.

During the first 12 hours of 10 November, light drizzles fell in the northern regions and hail was recorded in some localities. A snow cover has formed in the Urals. Daytime temperatures were about 5 degrees below zero. Due to rising temperatures, the snow cover which had formed in some western regions has disappeared and the ground has begun to thaw in many localities. The growth of winter crops and grass in pastures has resumed in the Crimea.

Subzero temperatures have begun to abate in Siberia and the Kazakh SSR. Snowfalls were recorded in the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR. Temperatures at 1300 hours were 10 degrees below zero in Dzhambul, 12 below in Alma-Ata, 21 below in Novosibirsk and Barnaul, and 23 below in Omsk. Due to the snow cover, winter crops are standing the winter well.

12 November

On 11 November, overcast and comparatively warm weather with light drizzles prevailed in the northern portion of the European USSR. During the night, temperatures were about zero. Daytime temperatures even in the Urals, where extreme subzero temperatures recently prevailed, rose to zero. Rising temperatures were accompanied by snowfalls and snowstorms. Temperatures were 2 degrees above zero in Gor'kiy and Vologda and 5 in Moscow, Minsk, and Kuybyshev. Hail was recorded in Yaroslavl'skaya and Vladimir'skaya oblasts.

Clear, dry weather prevailed in the southern regions. During the night, temperatures were 5 degrees below zero in Kishinev, Kherson, and Krasnodar. Daytime temperatures were 5 degrees above zero in Kishinev and 11 in Krasnodar.

The ground has begun to thaw in the central and northwestern regions. Winter crops are in the quiescent stage everywhere except in the extreme southern regions. A snow cover has formed in the Ukrainian SSR and in Arkhangel'skaya, Kirovskaya, and Gor'kovskaya oblasts.

Temperatures rose in Western Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, and Central Asia. Rising temperatures were accompanied by snowfalls and snowstorms. On 11 November, temperatures in Novosibirsk and Barnaul were 10 degrees below zero compared with 20 below the day before. It was 6 degrees below in Alma-Ata and Dzhambul. Temperatures rose to zero in Tashkent and to 3 degrees above zero in Ashkhabad.

13 November

On 12 November, warm, overcast weather with light precipitation prevailed in the northern portion of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 3 degrees above zero in Arkhangel'sk, Vologda, and Moscow, and 6 in Leningrad and Riga. During the night, temperatures in the above-mentioned localities were also above zero. Clear, dry weather prevailed in the southern regions. During the night, temperatures in Melitopol', Krasnodar, and Stavropol' dropped to 5-7 degrees below zero, but rose to 3-5 degrees above zero during the day.

A light snow cover has formed in the Urals and in some localities in Arkhangel'skaya, Kirovskaya, Gor'kovskaya, Kostromskaya, Ivanovskaya and Yaroslavl'skaya oblasts. There is no snow and the ground is thawing in the Baltic republics, the Belorussian SSR, and Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya, Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya, and Velikolukskaya oblasts.

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A drop in temperatures has again been recorded in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures in Novosibirsk and Barnaul again dropped to 22 degrees below zero compared with 10-12 degrees below the day before. A snow cover has formed in all of Western Siberia and in most of the Kazakh SSR. Winter crops are standing the winter well. Daytime temperatures were slightly above zero in Central Asia.

14 November

On 13 November, light rains prevailed in the northwestern portion of the European USSR including the Baltic republics and the northern portion of the Belorussian SSR and snowfalls were recorded in the northern portion of the Urals. Clear, dry weather, with temperatures during the night of 5-7 degrees below zero, prevailed in the southern regions.

Daytime temperatures were 5-7 degrees above zero in Leningrad, Riga, Minsk, and Kishinev; 2-3 in Vologda, Moscow, Orel, Tambov, Rostov on Don, Krasnodar, and Simferopol'; zero in Stalingrad; one degree below zero in Saratov and Kuybyshev; and 5 below in Ufa.

Plant growth has ceased in most localities but pasture conditions are satisfactory almost everywhere, except in the Urals.

A drop in temperatures was recorded in Western Siberia and the Kazakh SSR. The daytime temperature in Novosibirsk and Barnaul was 26 degrees below zero. During the night, the temperature dropped to 31 degrees below zero in Karaganda. Temperatures at 1300 hours were zero in Kzyl-Orda and Alma-Ata, 8 degrees above zero in Ashkhabad, and 12 in Stalinabad. Winds and heavy snowstorms were recorded in many areas.

15 November

On 14 November, increasing cloudiness accompanied by a gradual drop in temperature prevailed in the European USSR. Rising temperatures with rains in some localities prevailed in the southern regions.

Temperatures rose to 10 degrees above zero in the southern portion of the Ukrainian SSR, the Crimea, the Moldavian SSR, and the Northern Caucasus, and to 5 degrees in Kursk and Voronezh. Temperatures were about zero in Petrozavodsk, Moscow, and Gor'kiy and 3 below in Kazan'.

Extreme subzero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 25 degrees below zero and temperatures during the night were 30 degrees below zero. Cold weather prevailed also in most of the Kazakh SSR. Temperatures were 4 degrees below zero in Alma-Ata and Kzyl-Orda. Warm weather prevailed in Central Asia. Temperatures were 6 degrees above zero in Tashkent and 10 degrees in Ashkhabad.

17 November

On 16 November, slightly below zero temperatures prevailed in most of the European USSR except the southern regions.

Temperatures at 1300 hours were 10 degrees below zero in Kirov and Syktyvkar, 4 below in Kazan', 3 below in Minsk, Kursk, and Kuybyshev, about zero in Kiev, 2 degrees above zero in Kishinev, 4 in Rostov on Don, 6 in Simferopol', and 8 in Krasnodar.

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Ruins fell in the Crimea, the Moldavian SSR, and most of the Ukrainian SSR. Snowfalls were recorded in some localities. A light snow cover has formed in many areas of the central zone. To the northeast of a line running from Yaroslavl' to Vladimir, Saransk, and Chkalov, the fields were completely covered with snow.

Winter crops are standing the winter well. Conditions for the winter pasturing of cattle are favorable in the Northern Caucasus.

Snow falls have resumed in Western Siberia and the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR. Temperatures were 20 degrees below zero in Barnaul, 17 below in Novosibirsk, 15 below in Omsk, and 13 below in Tobol'sk.

Warm weather prevailed in the southern portion of the Kazakh SSR and in Central Asia. Temperatures were 4 degrees above zero in Kzyl-Orda and Dzhambul and 12-14 degrees in Ashkhabad, Tashkent, and Stalinsk.

#### 18 November

On 17 November, comparatively warm weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Temperatures did not drop below 1-2 degrees below zero in most areas. Noon temperatures were zero in Leningrad, Riga, Kishinev, and Odessa; 2 degrees above zero in Voroshilovgrad and Rostov on Don; 4 in Krasnodar; 9 in Grozny; and 15 in Yerevan.

Temperatures dropped in the northeastern regions, the Urals, and the Middle Volga Region. Daytime temperatures were 5 degrees below zero in Kazan', 6 below in Kuybyshev, 9 below in Gor'kiy, 11 below in Chkalov, 12 below in Ufa, and 16 below in Kirov. During the night, temperatures dropped to 15-17 degrees below zero in the Urals.

On 16 November, heavy snowfalls were recorded in the Belorussian SSR and the northern portion of the Ukrainian SSR. A light snow cover has formed in these areas. On 16 November, the boundary of the snow cover in the northeastern portion of the European USSR followed a line running from Vologda to Moscow, Saratov, and Aktyubinsk.

During the first 12 hours of 17 November, snow fell in the Urals, the central chernozem zone, and the Lower Volga Region. Rains fell in the eastern portion of the Ukrainian SSR, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus. During the night, about 30 millimeters of precipitation fell on the Black Sea coast of the Northern Caucasus.

Rising temperatures increased in Western Siberia and spread to the south. Noon temperatures were 7 degrees below zero in Tobol'sk, 8 below in Novosibirsk, and 9 below in Barnaul, compared with 15-20 degrees the day before. Rising temperatures were accompanied by snowfalls in most areas.

Slightly cloudy, dry, and very warm weather prevailed in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures rose to 16 degrees above zero in Tashkent and 18 above in Ashkhabad.

#### 19 November

On 18 November, cloudy weather with slightly below zero temperatures prevailed in most of the European USSR. Rising temperatures accompanied by precipitation in the form of rain and snow prevailed in the northwestern regions. Sub-zero temperatures abated considerably in the Urals. Noon temperatures rose to 5 degrees above zero in Riga, one degree above zero in Odessa, and zero in Leningrad,

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Kishinev, Voroshilovgrad, Stalingrad, Rostov on Don, and Krasnodar. Daytime temperatures were one degree below zero in Arkhangel'sk, Minsk, and Kiev; 2 below in Dnepropetrovsk and Chkalov; 3 below in Kuybyshev; 4 below in Voronezh and Moscow; 5 below in Vologda; 8 below in Sverdlovsk; 9 below in Ufa; 10 below in Kazan'; 15 in Kirov; and 17 below in Syktyvkar.

Cloudy weather accompanied by snowfalls with temperatures ranging between 6 and 8 degrees below zero prevailed in Western Siberia. Temperatures rose considerably in the Kazakh SSR.

Very warm, dry weather prevailed in Central Asia.

#### 20 November

On 19 November, very warm weather prevailed in the western and northwestern regions of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were 5 degrees above zero in L'vov and Riga, 3 in Leningrad, 2 in Kishinev, and one degree in Kiev and Velikiye Luki. Temperatures dropped in the Crimea, the Northern Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region. Snow fell in Krasnodarskiy Krai. Temperatures were 4 degrees below zero in Rostov on Don and Simferopol', 5 below in Stalingrad and Voroshilovgrad, 6 below in Voronezh, Kuybyshev, and Tambov, 8 below in Saratov and Kazan', 10 below in Gor'kiy, and 13 below in Kirov.

A light snow cover has formed in some localities in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy krais. A snow cover has also formed in the eastern portion of the Ukrainian SSR and most of Rostovskaya and Stalingradskaya oblasts. During the first 12 hours of 19 November, snow fell in the Urals and Middle Volga Region.

Temperatures dropped in Western Siberia. Temperatures were 11 degrees below zero in Barnaul and Krasnoyarsk, 12 below in Novosibirsk, 15 below in Omsk, and 17 below in Tobol'sk. Slightly cloudy weather with temperatures ranging between 26 and 32 degrees below zero prevailed in Eastern Siberia.

Very warm, dry weather prevailed in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were 18 degrees above zero in Ashkhabad, 19 in Tashkent, and 20 in Stalinabad.

#### 21 November

On 20 November, rising temperatures which began in the western regions of the European USSR spread into the central and southwestern regions. Noon temperatures rose to 5 degrees above zero in Riga and Kuybyshev, 3 in Odessa and L'vov, 2 in Minsk, Kursk, and Velikiye Luki, and one degree in Moscow and Orel. Snow fell in the central and western regions. Light snowfalls were recorded in the Urals. Daytime temperatures there as well as in the Central Volga Region were about 10-14 degrees below zero. Temperatures of 4-6 degrees below zero were recorded in the Lower Volga Region, the eastern portion of the Ukrainian SSR, and most areas of the Northern Caucasus. Heavy snowfalls were recorded in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy krais. During the first 12 hours of the day, heavy downpours amounted to 51 millimeters in Sukhumi and 59 millimeters in Batumi on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus.

Rising temperatures accompanied by heavy winds and snowfalls prevailed in Western Siberia. The noon temperature rose to one degree above zero in Omsk. Daytime temperatures were 6 degrees below zero in Tobol'sk, 8 below in Novosibirsk, 9 below in Barnaul, and 14 below in Krasnoyarsk. Warmer weather prevailed in the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR. Temperatures were zero in Akmolinsk and 4 degrees below zero in Semipalatinsk.

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Warm, dry weather prevailed in Central Asia. The highest temperatures ranged between 20 and 25 degrees above zero.

22 November

On 21 November, cloudy weather with moderate subzero temperatures and snowfalls prevailed in the northern regions of the European USSR, the Urals, and the Middle Volga Region. Warm weather, with wet snow in some localities, prevailed in the western and central regions. Noon temperatures in most of the western and central regions rose to zero and one degree above zero.

Temperatures rose considerably in the southern portion of the European USSR. Noon temperatures rose to 6 degrees above zero in Kishinev, 5 in Odessa, 3 in L'vov, Simferopol', and Krasnodar, and 2 in Kiev. Temperatures were zero in Rostov on Don and Voroshilovgrad and 2 degrees below zero in Stalingrad.

Light snowfalls were recorded in the Northern Caucasus. The depth of the snow cover exceeds 20 centimeters in the Urals and even 30 centimeters in some localities.

Temperatures have begun to drop in Western Siberia.

24 November

On 22 and 23 November, cloudy weather with snowfalls and moderate subzero temperatures prevailed in most of the European USSR. Lower temperatures spread in the northeastern regions and to the south. On 23 November, noon temperatures were 17 degrees below zero in Syktyvkar, 15 below in Vologda, 14 below in Kirov, 12 below in Sverdlovsk and Arkhangel'sk, 10 below in Moscow, Orel, Kursk, and Tambov, 8 below in Gor'kiy, 7 below in Voronezh, 6 below in Dnepropetrovsk and Kazan', and 5 below in Leningrad, Saratov, and Stalingrad.

Precipitation in the form of rain and snow accompanied by heavy winds prevailed in most of the Ukrainian SSR, the Crimea, Rostovskaya Oblast, and the Northern Caucasus. On 22 November, precipitation amounted to 15-25 millimeters in most of these areas. During a 24-hour period, more than 24 millimeters of precipitation fell in Krasnodarskiy Krai. The depth of the snow cover exceeds 20-25 millimeters in some localities. During the first 12 hours of 23 November, snowfalls continued in the Northern Caucasus. Much snow fell also in the Lower and Middle Volga Regions. On 23 November, the amount of precipitation did not exceed 1-2 millimeters in most of the European USSR. A snow cover exists in all the European USSR except the Baltic republics and the extreme southern and southwestern regions.

Moderately cold weather with snowfalls and snowstorms prevailed in Western Siberia and the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR. Rains which amounted to 30-40 millimeters of precipitation in some localities fell in most of Central Asia.

25 November

On 24 November, a drop in temperatures which began the day before quickly spread to the south and reached the extreme southern regions of the Ukrainian SSR, the Crimea, and the Caucasus. The noon temperature was 8 degrees below zero in Krasnodar, Odessa, Simferopol', Stalingrad, Rostov on Don, Voroshilovgrad, Kiev, and Dnepropetrovsk. Daytime temperatures dropped to 18-20 degrees below zero in the central, northern, and northeastern regions.

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Light snowfalls were recorded in the extreme western portions of the Ukrainian and Belorussian SSRs, in some areas of the central zone, in the central chernozem zone, and in the Middle Volga Region.

Moderate subzero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia and the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR. Very warm weather prevailed in Central Asia.

26 November

On 25 November, a drop in temperatures in the northeastern regions of the European USSR increased and spread to the south and southeast. During the night of 25 November, temperatures dropped to 2-8 degrees below zero in the Crimea and the Black Sea coast of the Northern Caucasus. Subzero temperatures of 15-20 degrees below zero accompanied by strong winds, snowfalls, and snowstorms prevailed in the Lower Volga Region and the Kazakh SSR.

Cloudy weather with slightly below zero temperatures prevailed in the western regions of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 7 degrees below zero in Kishinev and L'vov, 8 below in Minsk, 10 below in Moscow, 5 below in Riga, and one below in Leningrad.

On 25 November, during the first half of the day, light snowfalls and snowstorms were recorded in the Urals, the Central Volga Region, and the central and northwestern regions. Snowfalls and snowstorms with slightly below zero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were 8 degrees below zero in Omsk, 5 below in Novosibirsk, and 3 below in Barnaul.

Warm weather with daytime temperatures of 12-14 degrees above zero prevailed in Central Asia. Light rains fell in the mountain regions.

27 November

Extreme subzero temperatures with daytime temperatures as low as 27 degrees below zero prevailed in the northeastern regions of the European USSR. Subzero weather also prevailed in the Lower Volga Region, the Northern Caucasus, and the eastern portion of the Ukrainian SSR. Daytime temperatures were 19 degrees below zero in Stalingrad, 17 below in Rostov on Don, 16 below in Voroshilovgrad, and 10-12 below in Krasnodar and Makhachkala.

Comparatively warm weather prevailed in the western regions of the European USSR. Temperatures were 6 degrees below zero in Riga and Kiev and 4 below in L'vov and Kishinev.

Light precipitation fell in some areas of Yaroslavskaya, Moskovskaya, Tul'skaya, Bryanskaya, and Kurskaya oblasts and in some other areas.

Precipitation was also recorded in the Transcaucasus.

Warm weather prevailed in Central Asia and the southern portion of the Kazakh SSR.

28 November

On 27 November, extreme subzero temperatures prevailed in the Urals, Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts and the western regions of the Kazakh SSR. Daytime temperatures were 34 degrees below zero in Tobol'sk, 30 below in Omsk, 29 below in Aktyubinsk, 28 below in Ufa, and 23 below in Chkalov.

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Subzero temperatures prevailed in the Northern Caucasus, the southern portion of the Ukrainian SSR and the Crimea. Daytime temperatures were 16 degrees below zero in Rostov on Don, 15 below in Stalingrad and Nal'chik, 14 below in Grozny, 13 below in Makhachkala, and 11 below in Krasnodar.

Heavy snow fell on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. The snow cover reached a depth of 15 centimeter in the Sochi and Sukhumi regions. Snow also fell in the Makhachkala and Kirovabad areas.

Comparatively warm weather prevailed in the northwestern and western regions of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures were about zero in Petrozavodsk and Leningrad, one degree below zero in Vologda, and one degree above zero in L'vov.

Warm weather prevailed in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were 14 degrees above zero in Stalinabad and 10 degrees in Tashkent.

#### 29 November

On 28 November, slightly cloudy weather with slightly below zero temperatures during the day and extreme subzero temperatures during the night prevailed in most of the European USSR, especially in the south. Daytime temperatures were 4 degrees below zero in Krasnodar and about zero in Simferopol'. During the night, temperatures dropped to 10-15 degrees below zero in the steppe regions of the Crimea and to 20-25 below in the southeastern portion of the Ukrainian SSR and the Northern Caucasus. During the night, temperatures even dropped below zero on the southern coast of the Crimea and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus, a rare occurrence for November.

Cold weather prevailed in the Urals. Daytime temperatures were 22 degrees below zero in Chkalov, 26 below in Ufa, and 30 below in Sverdlovsk.

A snow cover has formed everywhere except in the Baltic republics, the Moldavian SSR, and some areas of the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR.

Temperatures dropped considerably in Novosibirskaya Oblast and Altay Kray. Daytime temperatures were 21 degrees below zero in Barnaul, 28 below in Novosibirsk, and 29 below in Omsk.

Daytime temperatures were 5 degrees below zero in Tashkent and 10 below in Dzhambul. A snow cover has formed again in many areas.

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